

19 30.

Received

BRITISH CONSULATE
DAMASCUS

By post



From

B. R. Amman

No. 3195, 7/1.

Date

Dec. 6th

No.

Despatch
3514

Subject

Bedouin Questions

Protection of the projected Baghdat - Haifa
Railway: Survey..

Last Paper

3046/7/1.

References

Minutes.

Mr. H. H. H.

"With the compliments of Mr. H. H. H."
10/12 C.A.

How disposed of

Letter to Nuri Shalan sent
under C.F. 10. XII ✓

Date for Reminders

Action
completed

C.A.

Index.
BEDOUIN Questions
RAILWAYS..

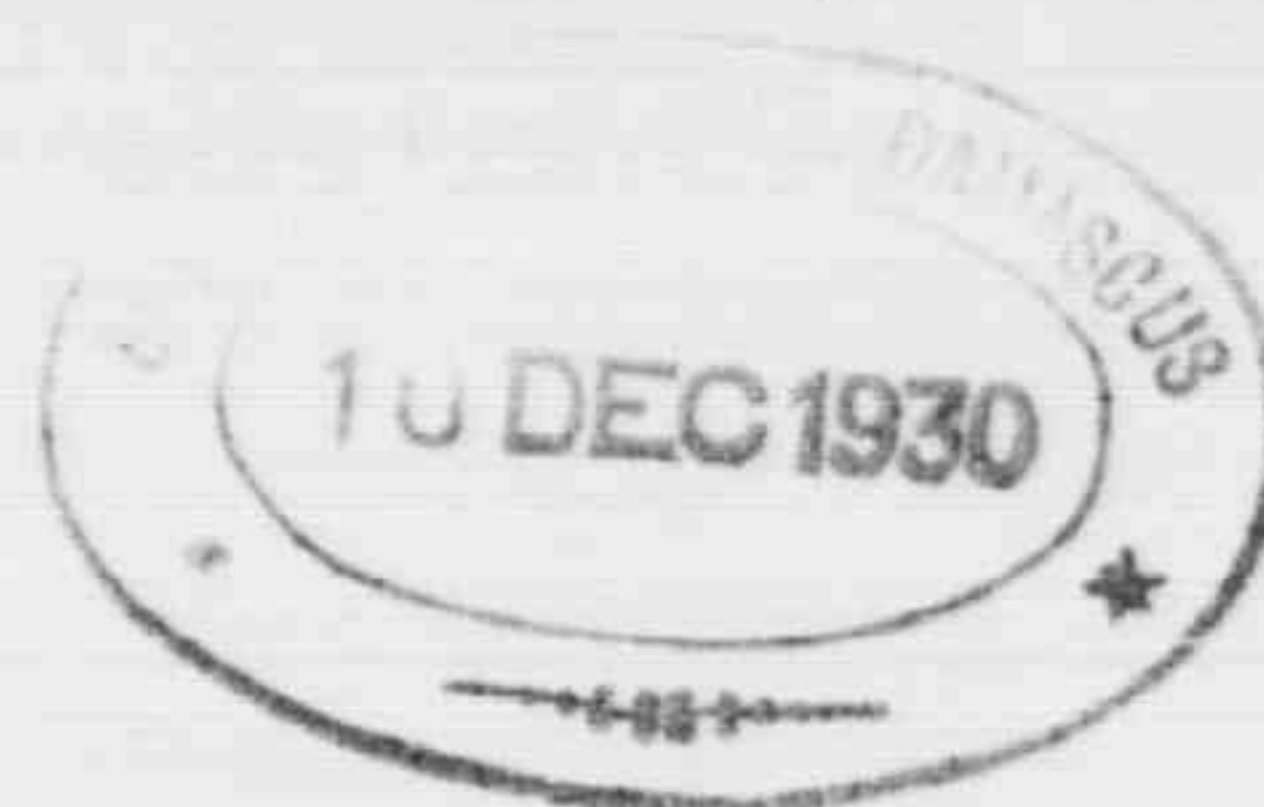
Next Paper

Tele. Address: BRITREP AMMAN

OFFICE OF THE BRITISH RESIDENT
TRANS-JORDAN

REF. No. 3514.

Amman 6th December, 1930.



Sir,

I have the honour to refer to your despatch No.153 of the 29th of November, 1930, and to attach hereto a copy of my letter No. 3514 of the 3rd of December, 1930, to His Highness the Amir Abdullah. As a result of this latter communication His Highness has addressed a letter to Sheikh Nuri Shaalan which I enclose and which I should be grateful if you would cause to be delivered.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to be "P.H. Ho.", written over the typed name of the British Resident.

BRITISH RESIDENT.

His Majesty's Consul,
The British Consulate,
DAMASCUS.

3514

3rd. December 0

His Highness

The Amir Abdullah K. G. M. G.

A M M A N .

Your Highness,

Some little time ago I wrote to the British Consul in Damascus asking him to call upon Sheikh Nuri Shaalan to ensure the safety of the Survey parties whilst these latter were working in the areas over which his tribe range. I added that the surveyors were ready if necessary to pay the sum of £P 10 per month to a "Rafiq" of the Ruallah in the same way as they are now paying this sum to a "Rafiq" of the Beni Sakhr.

I have heard from the Consul that Sheikh Nuri has sent him a message that the services of a "Rafiq" cannot be obtained at any rate less than that of £P 20 per month.

The Consul caused Sheikh Nuri's messenger to be informed that such a rate would be a gross imposition and suggested that Sheikh Nuri should address himself directly here.

I venture to suggest that

حضرة صاحب السمو

الامير عبد الله المعظم

بما صاحب السمو

كتبت منذ برهة قصيرة الى القنصل البريطاني في دمشق وطلبت اليه مواجهة الشيخ نوري بن شعلان لاجل تأمين سلامة فرق المساحة عندما يكونون في المناطق التي تجوبها عشيرته وقد اصفت على ذلك بان المساحين مستعدون ان يدفعوا اذا اتتضى الامر مبلغ ١٠ ليرات فلسطينية شهريا الى رفيق من الرواله كما يدفعون الان لرفيق من بني صخر وقد بلغني من القنصل المذكور ان الشيخ نوري بعث اليه خبرا بانه لا يمكن الحصول على خدمات هكذا رفيق باقل من ٢٠ ليرة فلسطينية شهريا

فاوعز القنصل بمبلغ رسول الشيخ نوري بان هكذا مبلغ انما يكون صريمة فاحشة واقترح على الشيخ نوري ان مخاطب هذه الجهة راسا

اجراه ان اقترح على سموكم التفضل

Your Highness should send a letter
to Sheikh Nuri informing him that
Your Highness will hold the
Ruallah tribe collectively and
individually responsible for any
harm which may come to the Survey
party whilst they are within or
near the grazing area of his tribe.

Perhaps Your Highness
would be good enough to inform me if
this suggestion is adopted.

I have the honour to be
Your Highness's sincere friend

British Resident.

PHC

المستند البريطاني
١٩٣٠/١٢/٣

بارسال كتاب الى الشيخ نوري
وانباهه بان سموكم تلقوا المسؤولية
على عشيرته اجمالا وافرادا فيما
لو حصل اقل تعدد او ضرر لفرق
المساحة هذه ربما تكون في
مراعي العشيرة او بجوارها

فلعل سموكم تفضلون
بانباي عن استصوابكم هذا
الاقتراح

لي الشرف بان اكون
صديق سموكم المخلص

(3195/7/10)

نسخة

المقر العالي

رئاسة الديار

عدد

بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم

حضرة الشهم الامام الشيخ التونسي به مقلاه

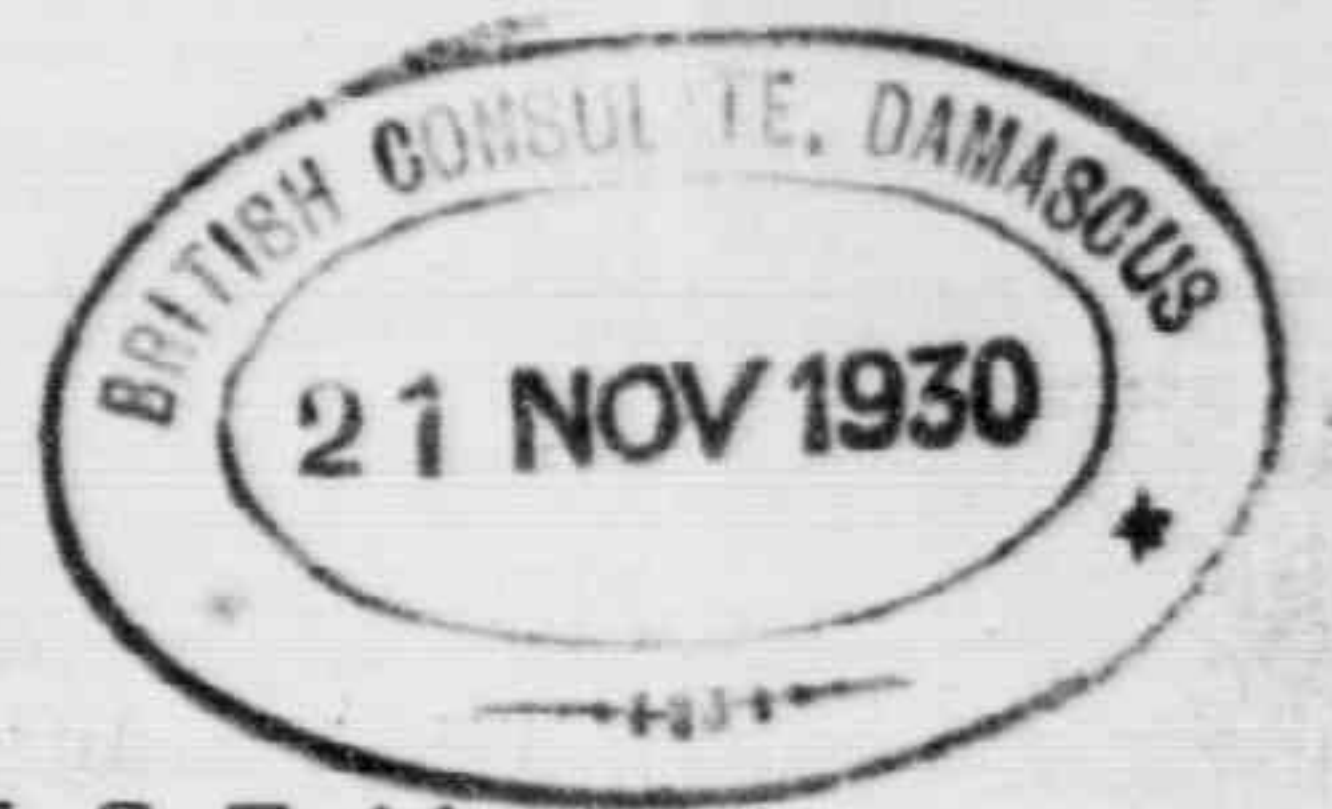
بسم الله عليكم ورحمة الله وبركاته والوالد غم وعمه ليرسم فالذي تفيدكم به لحوادث
محبته في نفس جزيده هذا ولما كنا قد اذنا لمخلص طرعه السكة التي ستمه
مشرقة لاله ربه الى العراق في بركاتهم العمل وقد ابتداء في عملهم فتمه
بفتة عليهم وعلى كافة ما يتبعكم من الردلة وغوهم في المحافظة عليهم ضمنه محال
الردلة وتوايهم فيا قل وجل ونعتبر جميع منكم مسؤوليه عنهم الى الله يتم العمل
ام شاء الله ومتى غفتم مقابلتنا فتمه نشر بذكر لزيارة مثاليه وعملهم

(الارضاء) عبد الله

تكرياً في ١٦ رجب ١٤٤٣

عمان - شرفة دارون

Copy of H.H. Emir Abdullal, letter to Houie



H. C. F. 16.

No 11559

SECRETARIAT OF H. E. THE HIGH
COMMISSIONER FOR 'IRAQ.

Baghdad, 18th November, 1930.

By direction of His Excellency the High Commissioner
for 'Iraq, a copy of correspondence as marked below is forwarded
with compliments to :—

His Britannic Majesty's Consul-General,
Beyrout.

✓ His Britannic Majesty's Consul,
Damascus.

Political Secretary to

H.E. The High Commissioner for 'Iraq.

Enclosures :—

Secretariat memorandum No. 11558 dated the 18th -
November, 1930, with its enclosures, to the
'Iraq Ministry for Foreign Affairs, on the
subject of certain incidents between the
Dulaim and Aqaidat tribes.

(A copy of the above correspondence has been
sent to His Majesty's Principal Secretary of
State for the Colonies, London).

No. 11558

Secretariat of H.E. the High
Commissioner for 'Iraq.

Baghdad, 18th November, 1930.

To

The Ministry for Foreign Affairs,

Baghdad. (2 copies).

Memorandum.

Reference Ministry's memorandum No. 3690,
dated the 8th of November, 1930, regarding incidents
between the Dulaim and Aqaidat tribes.

A copy of His Excellency's despatch to His
Excellency the High Commissioner of the French
Republic in Syria, is enclosed in this connection.

(Sd.) R. S. M. Sturges.

Political Secretary to

H.E. the High Commissioner for 'Iraq.

No. 11554

The Residency,

Baghdad, 18th November, 1930.

Monsieur le Haut Commissaire,

20.10.30.

I have the honour to inform Your Excellency that the 'Iraq Government have requested me to bring to Your Excellency's notice an incident which occurred recently near Abu Kamal between the Aqaidat and Dulaim tribes. I enclose a copy of a report on the incident compiled by Captain Glubb which explains the whole affair in detail.

2. The 'Iraq Government have drawn attention in particular to the following points that emerge from the report. In the first place the incident appears to have been originally provoked by the summary seizure of the property and of the person of an 'Iraq tribesman by the Abu Kamal gendarmes. Secondly, the local authorities at Abu Kamal apparently omitted to reply to letters addressed to them by the Qaimmaqam, Anah on the subject, and finally when Mishrif al Dindil adopted a threatening attitude towards the Dulaim tribesmen, the Abu Kamal authorities failed to keep him under proper control.

3. The 'Iraq Government point out that had it not been for the fortuitous presence in the neighbourhood of Captain Glubb and four 'Iraq Police armed cars, this incident might have had most serious developments which might have gravely affected the peace of the frontier. In regard to the conduct of Shaikh

His Excellency
Monsieur Henry Dussat,
High Commissioner of the
French Republic in Syria,
BAGHDAD.

Mishrif

2.

Nishrif al Dindil in particular, the 'Iraq Government feel that it will be difficult for them to call upon the Dulaim Shaikhs to meet Shaikh Nishrif in conference at Abu Kamal if no notice is taken of the latter's conduct. The 'Iraq Government hope therefore that full enquiries will be made into this incident and that, if Captain Glubb's account is substantiated, Your Excellency will take such steps as may seem suitable to demonstrate the Syrian Government's strong disapproval of Shaikh Nishrif's action before the forthcoming conference at Abu Kamal takes place.

I avail myself of this opportunity to renew to Your Excellency the assurances of my highest consideration.

(Sgd.) F. H. Humphrys.

High Commissioner for 'Iraq.

Report by Captain J.B. Clubb, O.B.E., M.C.,
Administrative Inspector, Hills, Dulaim
and Southern Desert, dated the
20th of October, 1930.
Re, Incidents between the Dulaim and Aqaidat.

About the beginning of July, 1930, a small camp of the Luhail section of the Albu Mahal, Dulaim, were camped at Dukhaina, just inside Syria. A man of the name of Salih ibn Ashban of the Aqaidat complained that the Luhail owed him seven camels. As a result, Salih ibn Ashban accompanied by gendarmes from Albu Kemal, attacked the Luhail, seized seven camels and brought them into Albu Kemal, together with one Sulaiman al Najm of the Luhail, who was imprisoned in Albu Kemal. The Luhail protested that the camels in question were raided several years ago, before the Anah conference, where all claims had been buried.

One Mustafa Effendi, the Commandant of the Serdes Mobile in Albu Kemal, then went back to the Luhail camp with Sulaiman and demanded a sum of seventeen liras, which was collected and paid to him. After their return to Albu Kemal it appears that Mustafa Effendi again approached Sulaiman al Najm, and offered to release him and his camels on payment of 30 liras turkish. He allowed Sulaiman to go out into the bazaar in Albu Kemal to find the money. Sulaiman apparently appealed to Mushif ibn Dindil, who accompanied him to Mustafa Effendi and arranged the release of the camels. The latter were handed over to Mushif, who, before giving them back to Sulaiman, seized from the latter 30 head of sheep.

Subsequently, however, Salih ibn Ashban again went back to the Luhail, and again seized seven camels, the first seven having been given back in return for the bribe of 30 liras to Mustafa Effendi. Altogether, therefore, between July and September, Sulaiman al Najm was deprived of:-

- (a) Seventeen liras to Mustafa Effendi.
- (b) Thirty sheep to Mushif al Dindil (who was supposed in return to have paid 30 liras to Mustafa as a bribe on behalf of Sulaiman).
- (c) Seven camels to Salih ibn Ashban.

Early in September, a further force of police from Albu Kemal went out to Dukhaina, and seized a mare belonging to one Assi ibn Adhaiya of the Luhaib, in lieu of a claim against the Jaghaifah for 11 camels put forward by Turki ibn Rifris. This claim also dated from before the Anah conference, and moreover was against the Jaghaifah not against the Dulaim. Assi al Adhaiya complained to Anah and obtained a letter from the Qaimmaqam, which he took to the Officer de Renseignement, Albu Kemal. But the latter took no notice of the letter and did not even reply.

The Luhaib, thereupon, despairing of satisfaction through Government, returned to Iraq, and seized 6 camels and a mare as wesga from the Aqaidat. The Syrian authorities thereupon seized six Dulaim camels in Syria. Early in October, while I was in Dair-ez-Zor, the Dulaim seized 47 sheep and a mare from the Hassun section of the Aqaidat. Thus the final scores were as follows:-

<u>Seized by French and Aqaidat.</u>	<u>Seized by Dulaim.</u>
Seventeen Liras.	Six camels
Six camels	One mare
Thirty sheep	47 sheep
One mare	One mare
Six camels.	

On my arrival at Al Qaim from Dair-ez-Zor on 16th October, the Mudir informed me of these incidents, adding that reports of intended raids by the Aqaidat had been received, I thereupon returned forthwith

to Abu Kemal.

The Officer de Renseignements was away, and his locum tenens, a Christian interpreter, stated that he was unable to do anything. I accordingly wrote a note to General Callais explaining the situation and suggesting the immediate mutual return of all loot to prevent further incidents. If the Aqaidat had a claim against the Dulaim they could present it at the conference.

I then proceeded to Anah en route for Baghdad. At 11 p.m. on the 16th, a note arrived from the Mudir, Al Qaim, stating that Mushif al Bindil, with 500 horsemen, had arrived on the frontier, and had sent an ultimatum to the Dulaim to return all seizures effected by them forthwith, otherwise he would attack the Dulaim villages in the Al Qaim Nahiyah on the morning of the 17th.

Fortunately the four armed cars of the Southern Desert were in Anah. I left the latter at midnight with the Qaimmaqam, four armed cars, and thirty police in taxis and reached the frontier at dawn. The Aqaidat horsemen were concentrated on the river bank, about 500 yards north of the frontier and in plain view.

They were greatly taken aback by our arrival and having reconnoitred us from a short distance, they apparently decided that discretion was the better part of valour, and began to retire in groups of twos and threes to the north. By 11 a.m. Mushif had only some 35 horsemen left. The position was nevertheless difficult. Had myself and the police retired, it seemed probable that the Aqaidat might return in force. Meanwhile, however, I had much work to do and desired to proceed to Baghdad. At about

about 11 a.m. a message arrived from Ibn Dindil, stating that he only asked for a just settlement of his case, and that the Dulaim had seized the Aqaidat sheep unlawfully. He added that if I went to Albu Kemal, he would come in there and meet me in the Serai.

I proceeded to Albu Kemal and again saw the acting Officer de Renseignements, who protested that he could do nothing, that Mushif was out of hand and that he had telegraphed 24 hours ago to Dab-ez-Zer without receiving a reply. It appeared that the day before, Mushif had ridden through the bazaar in Albu Kemal, created a disturbance, and shouted in the bazaar and Serai that he was going to attack Iraq, that the Syrian Government were no use and so on. I suggested that Mushif be sent for, and asked to explain what he wanted in the presence of the Albu Kemal authorities and myself. To this the acting Officer de Renseignements agreed and promised to send for him. We waited for 2 hours in Albu Kemal, after which the acting Officer de Renseignements informed us that his messenger had failed to find Mushif. We subsequently heard that a messenger had actually been sent and that Mushif had mounted to accompany him to Albu Kemal, but that en route they had been met by a second messenger from Albu Kemal telling him not to come.

At 2 p.m. I left Albu Kemal, having sent a telegram to General Callais, copy attached, and returned to the police. Meanwhile Mushif al Dindil was in a dilemma. He had delivered many threats and boastings of how he was going to carry
fire

fire and sword into Iraq, and had sent an ultimatum to the Dulaim, and now found the matter not as easy as he expected. He was therefore anxious to save his face.

Soon afterwards, Reje as Sotamm, a Shaikh of the Jaghaifah, arrived with a message from Hushif, stating that he only desired "hugq" and that his brother Reje al Dindil would like to meet Aftan ash Sharji of the Dulaim. Shortly afterwards, Reje al Dindil arrived. Aftan declared that the Aqaidat sheep had been seized in lieu of the 30 taken by Ibn Dindil from the Luhaib. Ibn Dindil replied that the thirty had not been kept by him but that he had paid thirty liras to Mustafa Effendi as a bribe on behalf of the Luhaib, to secure the release of the latter's camels. Reje al Dindil professed his readiness to swear an oath that he had paid 30 liras to Mustafa Effendi.

I pointed out that this was scarcely sufficient. The Syrian Government might deny that Mustafa Effendi had taken anything, and then Ibn Dindil would excuse himself on the grounds that he had already sworn, and the money would be lost between the two. Eventually Reje al Dindil agreed to produce a tribal Kafil, acceptable to Aftan, who guaranteed that he, Ibn Dindil, at a conference between the two Governments, would admit that he had taken 30 sheep from the Luhaib and had paid thirty liras to Mustafa Effendi in lieu. Should he fail to make such a statement, the Kafil would pay Aftan ash Sharji 30 sheep. Both parties agreed to this arrangement, and Aftan thereupon agreed to return the 47 sheep and mare taken from Ibn Dindil.

COPIE.

BELEDEIR

MECHREF DINDIL AVEC CAVALIERS DE SON TRIBU

CE MATIN SUR LA FRONTIERE A HIRRI DECLARANT INTENTION

ATTAQUER VILLAGES IRAQUIENS AAA NOUS OCCUPAMES CES

DERNIERS EN FACE DE LUI AVEC POLICE IRAQUIENNE AAA

PRIERE PRENDRE MESURES NECESSAIRES VOTRE COTE OBLIGER

MECHREF DISPERSER SES TRIBUS.

CAPT. CLUBB.

REF. No. 3352.

Amman 18th. November, 1930.

Sir,

I have the honour to inform you that on the 24th instant a party of Surveyors will commence work from Azrak to the East in connection with the projected Baghdad-Haifa Railway.

2. They will have with them 30 armed labourers and a small Police escort.

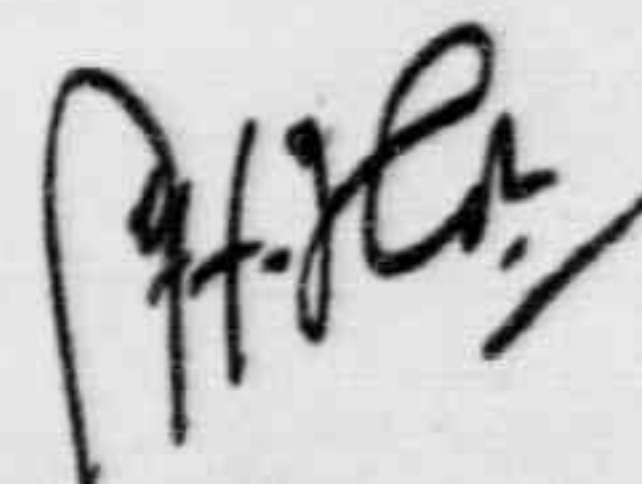
3. I have arranged that whilst they are in Beni Sakhr country they will be accompanied by a Beni Sakhr Sheikh, but realise that a "Rafiq" from the Ruallah when they are in the country over which that tribe ranges will be necessary also.

4. I should be grateful if you would ask Sheikh Nuri Sha'alan to make arrangements for the safety of the Party whilst amongst his tribesmen suggesting, if you think it advisable, that he should detail a "Rafiq" to be with them who would be paid by them at a monthly rate of £P:10.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,



BRITISH RESIDENT.

His Majesty's Consul,
The British Consulate,
DAMASCUS.

(3041/7/1.)

Damascus,

November 25th., 1930.

Sir,

I am informed by the British Resident at Amman that the Survey Party for the projected Baghdad-Haifa Railway will be at work in the Syrian desert from the end of this month onwards.

2. I should be very grateful if you would be so good as to arrange for the safety of their party whilst amongst the Rualla tribesmen. Should you see fit to attach a "Rafiq" to them they would propose to pay him ten pounds a month. I should be glad to learn whether this money should be paid to the "Rafiq" direct, or through you.

I am,

Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

To Emir Houri Shalaan.

SIGNED F. C. HOLE

(١/٧/١٩٣٠)

دستوراء، تشريفاً

حضرة الأمير حوري شالان

لقد اخبرني المقيم البريطاني في عمان ان
الهيئة التي تخطط لخط السكة الحديدية بين حيفا
وبغداد والمسمى بالمشروع سيبدا في
العمل في الصحراء السورية ابتداء من نهاية
الشمس الحالي ولبعض

الوقت. واكمه مسرعة اذا تيسر

او جرائات تأميم حياة هذه المنطقة

التي يوجد بها قبائل الرواح

التي تسمى اهلها بـ "رافيق"

فيمنعه من ذلك ما هي في بعض الاحوال

والتي تسمى اهلها بـ "رافيق"

ترغبون به. بالتمتع بالاهم

الرفيق او بـ

الرفيق او بـ

الرفيق

الرفيق

الرفيق

No. 150.

(3041/7/1.)

Damascus,

November 25th., 1930.

Sir,

With reference to your Despatch No. 3352, of November 18th. concerning protection for the surveying party for the Baghdad-Haifa railway, I have the honour to report that I have endeavoured to communicate with Sheikh Nuri Shalaan but he is absent at Beyrout, awaiting the arrival of the French High Commissioner.

2. On his return I will at once inform you of his reply.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient,

humble servant,

(SIGNED) E. C. HOLE

Cox

To

Lieutenant-Colonel C.H.F. Cox, C.M.G., D.S.O.,

Etc.,

Etc.,

Etc..

No. 153.

(3041/7/1.)

Damascus,

November 29th., 1930.

Sir,

With reference to my Despatch No. 150, of November 25th., I have the honour to inform you that this morning I received a verbal message from Sheikh Nuri Shalaan to the effect that the services of a rafiq could not be obtained at any rate less than that of twenty Palestinian pounds a month.

2.P. 20..

2. I caused the messenger to be informed that such a rate would be a gross imposition, and I suggested that Nuri Shalaan might address himself directly to you on the point.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient,

humble servant,

(SIGNED) E. C. HOLE

To

Lieutenant-Colonel C.H.F. Cox, C.M.G., D.S.O.,

Etc.,

Etc.,

Etc..



Nuri el Shaalan and Rakan ibn Murshid.

The Resid Paper says what follows: -

Rakan ibn Murshid - Chief of Anazi' tribe, encamping in Badiat el Sham (Syrian desert), proceeded, few days ago, to Beirut where he complained to the authorities concerned at the Haut Commissariat, against the encroachments his tribe suffer from the Ruwala.

Nuri el Shaalan - Chief of the Ruwala tribe, also arrived at Beirut, and complained against the encroachments his tribe suffer from the followers of Rakan ibn Murshid.

Both antagonists met at the Haut Commissariat, where Colonel Mortier - Chief Intelligence Officer de l'armée du Levant, attempted to reconcile the two chiefs. He even arranged to proceed to the desert that he may examine the reasons which led to such a strife.

Despite all the measures which the French authorities have taken to stop this dispute, bloody struggles took place last year between these two strong Tribes, and skirmishes still continue as a token of their enmity. If this trouble were to continue, it is no doubt that horrible massacres are apt to ensue.

Reporting the true causes of this strife, our Correspondent at Aleppo says: -

Rakan ibn Murshid led a big number of his men, and encamped in Palmyra district, where Nuri el-Shaalan and his tribe were supposed to pitch^{up} their tents, on the plea that he has more right to it than anybody else. Consequently, Nuri sent a warning to el-

Murshid, requesting that he should quit the place, and threatening him that he would fight with him if he refused to yield. Ibn Murshid replied that he is quite prepared to fight, and that he will not quit the place.

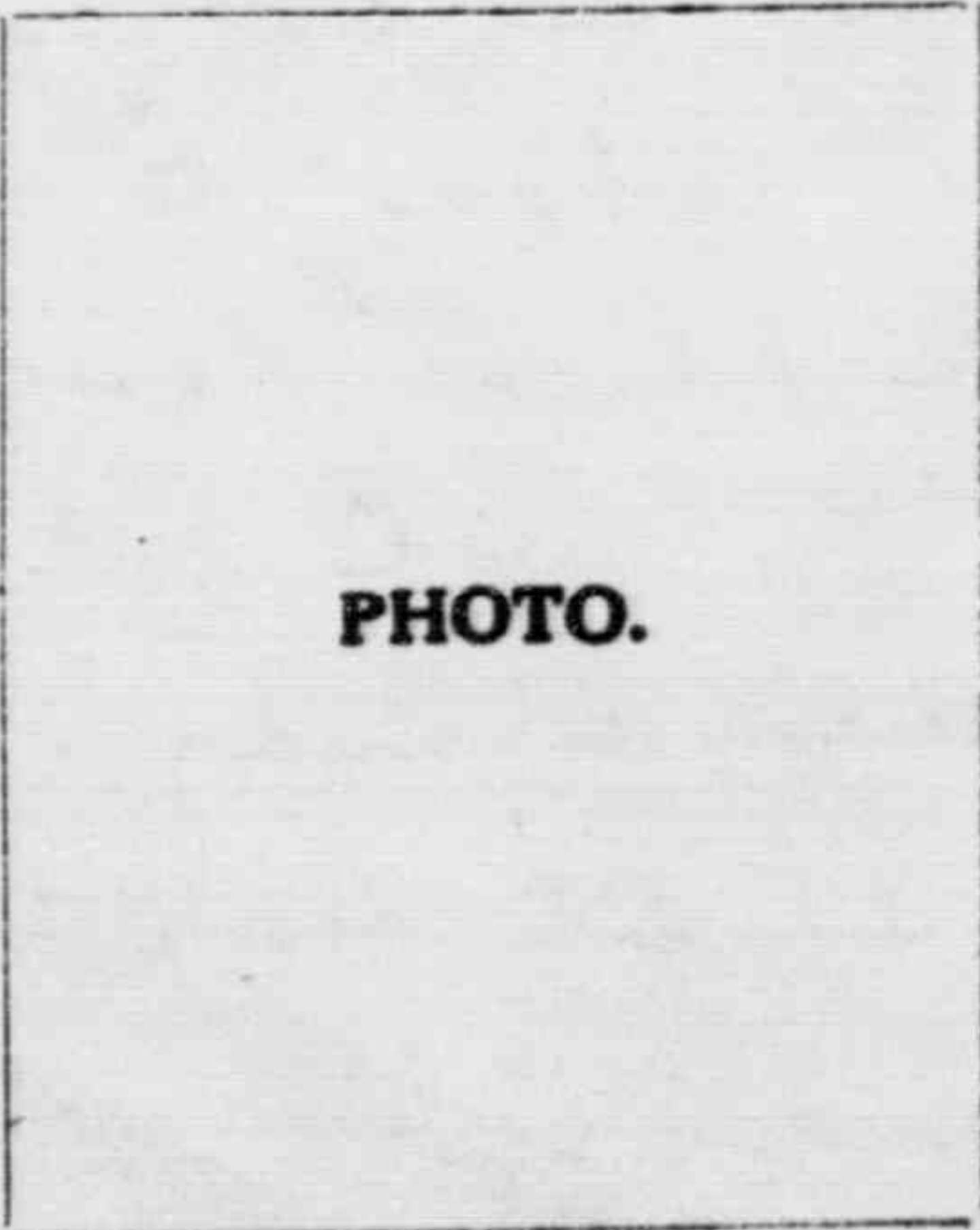
BRITISH CONSULATE, DAMASCUS.

~~at present~~ Thinking of the bad results ~~which~~ such a menace was going to lead to, Nuri el Shaidan preferred to complain to the French against Rakon. The negotiations are still going on to come to some sort of arrangement between the
Date two warriors.

Age	Name in full
Height	
Eyes	
Nose	Home Address
Mouth	
Moustache	Address at Damascus
Beard	
Complexion	
Hair	Reasons for travelling
Occupation or profession	
.....	Destination

Signature or Seal of Bearer

Witness (For a Moslem Lady)



A.....
B.....

June 21st., 1930.

Sir,

With reference to my Despatch No. 122, of October 14th., 1929, on relations between the Sha'a and Rualla Bedouin, I have the honour to report that these tribes have been reconciled through the efforts of the French High Commission - it is indeed stated, as a result of the personal intervention of Monsieur Ponsot.

2. It appears more probable that both tribes were weary of the fighting, which was beginning to produce rather more casualties than they cared for, and welcomed the opportunity afforded by a visit of Monsieur Ponsot to Palmyra of ending the feud and saving their faces.

3. I am sending copies of this Despatch direct to His Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, His Majesty's High Commissioner at Jerusalem, the British Resident at Amman, His Majesty's Consul-General at Beyrout, and His Majesty's Consul at Aleppo.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your Excellency's most obedient,
humble servant,

(SIGNED) E. C. HOLE



To

His Excellency

Sir Francis Humphrys, G.C.V.O., K.C.M.G., K.B.E., C.I.E.,

Etc.,

Etc.,

Etc..

.....

No.

(1655/7/1.)

S. of S. No. 36.
Jerusalem 42.
Amman 79.
Beyrout 39.
Aleppo 23.

HIS Majesty's Consul

at

Damascus

presents his compliments to

and has the honour to transmit to him the under-mentioned documents.

British.....Consulate.....

Damascus.

Syria.

June 21st., 1930.

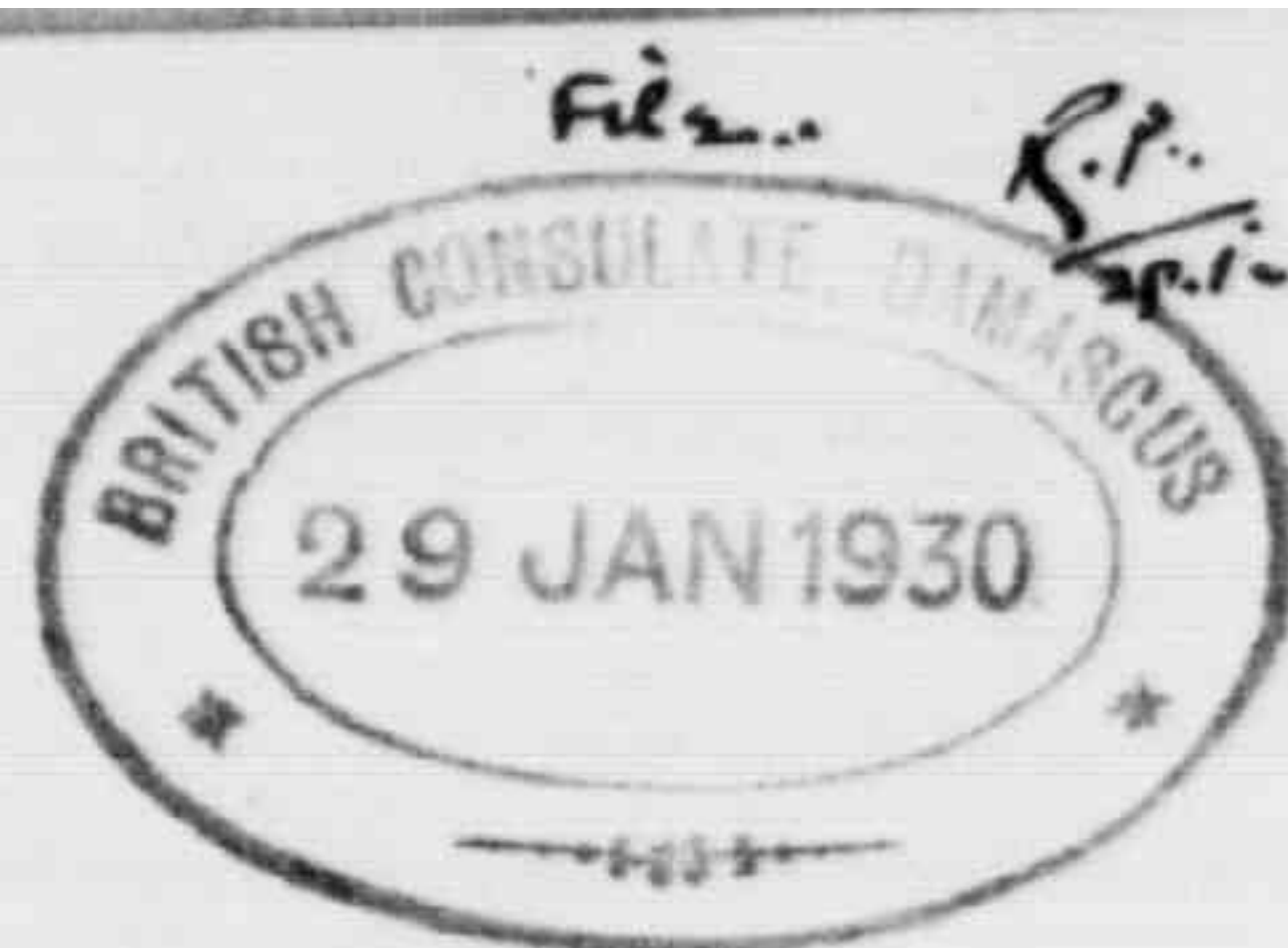
Reference to previous correspondence :

Mr. Hole's Despatch No. . of October 14th., 1929..

Description of Enclosure.

Name and Date.	Subject.
Copy of Mr. Hole's Despatch No. 72., of June 21st., 1930., to His Majesty's High Commissioner at Baghdad.	Relations between the Sba'a and Rualla Bedouin.

Es Shaiab NO: 758 of 29-1-1930.



The fight in the Syrian desert.

The Correspondent of El Ahwal Paper in Aleppo writes what follows: -

Having lost his two brothers and six ^{Sheikh} Cousins in the first battle which took place few days ago, Bastam Es Shaiab, who was then also wounded, waited until he was cured, and made his preparations for another battle. He got a number of his men and surprised the Shiaa tribe - the Cousins of El Fida'an. But the latter who were also prepared for this sudden attack, and had the men scattered all over the desert that they may watch all the passages leading to their tents, noticed the Ruwala fighters, and speedily warned their people of the danger. The Fida'an hurried to their arms, and set in ambush for the vanguard of their enemies. Soon after this, 15 motor cars arrived at the place well equipped with armed men, and the leading car had a machine gun. The Ruwala ignored the fact that an ambush was in wait for them at that side of the desert, and they halted to wait for ^{the arrival of} the horsemen following behind. The Fida'an laying in ambush did not give the Ruwala any chance to have their warriors assembled, and they heavily fired at them from the various trenches. At this the Ruwala fell into Confusion, and they believed that a huge army have assaulted them. They took to their heels after having lost most of their men in the battle field.

Soon after the Ruwala horsemen arrived, and started to fight. The Fida'an sent a messenger to the tribe indicating the arrival of their foes. The tribe hurried

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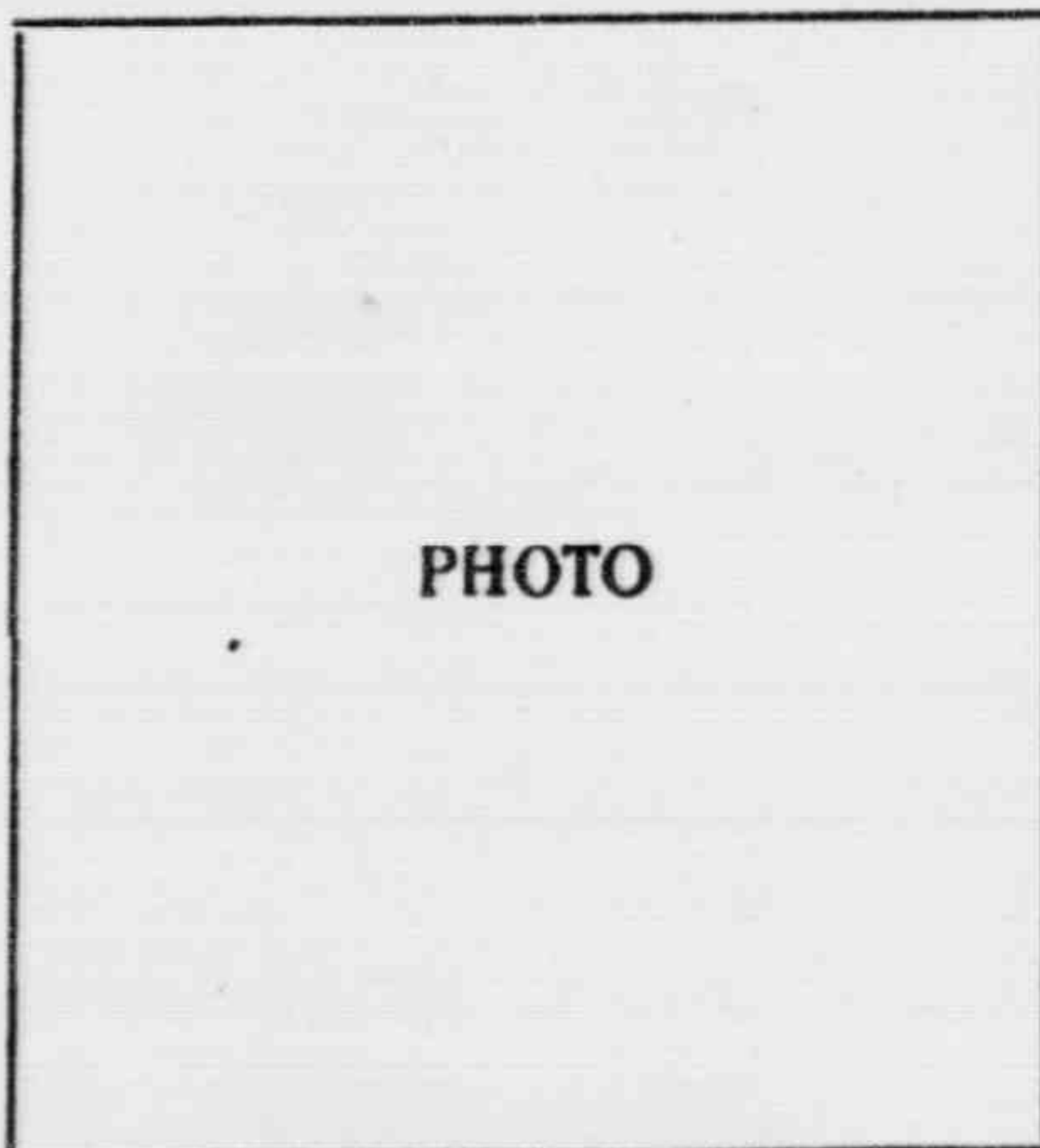
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LAISSEZ-PASSER.

No

To whom it may concern

Date



PHOTO

THE BEARER whose photograph is attached and who is described hereon has been issued this document to enable him to proceed to

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DESCRIPTION

Age

Height

Eyes

Nose

Mouth

Moustache

Beard

Complexion

Hair

Occupation or Profession

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Signature or Seal of Bearer :

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by, surrounded the Ruwala and opened a heavy fire on them. One hundred warriors of the Ruwala, and thirty of the Shiaa were killed. The number of the wounded was not known. It is said that the exact number of those who were killed is far more than what was mentioned above, owing to the fact that the Arabs always carry away the bodies of their friends who are killed. The battle went on very strongly for six continuous hours, during which time the neighbouring tribes aided the Shiaa tribe, and made the latter win the fight. Among those who were killed were Sheikh Bastam el Shadlan, Fawaz el Kanna, Hamed Shadlan and others chiefs and sheikhs. The fight was very hot indeed round the bodies of Bastam and Fawaz, because the Shiaa wanted to take them off, as a sign of their glorious victory.

The Ruwala tribe and their supporters are preparing to make a big battle, and the same is being done by the Anazi tribes and their allies.

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Fata El Arab No. 2387 of 21-1-30.



The Bedouin tribes fight.

Forty men were killed and seven were wounded.

The Commander of Gendarmerie at the caza of el Karyatein reported that the Ruwala tribe encamping to the east of the Syrian boundaries have assaulted the Sbaa and the Amarat tribes, under the leadership of their Sheikhs Viz. Fawaz, Kannas and Sattam Es- Shaalan. The fight took place at a district called Anazeh ,where the Ruwala lost about forty of their warriors and seven of their Sheikhs, among whom were Sattam and Kannas As- Shalan in question. The number of the persons who were killed of the Sbaa and the Amarat is unknown.

Ref.
O Fate el Arab No: 2380 of 13-1-30

The fight between el Shiaa and the Rowala Tribes.

The Rowala are preparing to take revenge.

15 JAN 1930.
A bloody battle took place between the Shiaa and the Rowala tribes, on the frontier of Iraq. The Rowala were beaten and scattered, owing to their small number, and have lost a number of their men. Our local informer was told to find out all he can about the result of this trouble, and he wrote to say that an uncommon movement is being seen in the house of Emir Nouri el Shaaalan, and that he learned that a number of the Sheikhs of the Rowala clans have arrived at Emir Shaaalan's house, after this battle. Our informant ^{met one of these chiefs and} found out what follows:-

1. Why did the battle take place:-

The Chief in question said that the Shiaa have raided the Rowala, for the 5th time, while the latter were in their tents near the Iraq frontier. The Beduins who were raided sent a messenger to Emir Fawaz el Shaaalan, and they explained to him the encroachment which they had to suffer from the Shiaa. Fawaz got a number of his men together, mounted three motor cars and followed the raiders as far as the east of a certain place called "el laha". Having seen the raiders, Fawaz el Shaaalan, Hakim ibn Fahd el Shaaalan, Sami el Shaaalan and the 21 men

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Beard _____

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Hair _____

Reasons why travelling _____

Occupation or profession _____

Place to which going _____

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PHOTO

- they had with them, dismounted and started to fight. The battle went on for four hours and a half, during which the Rowala were beaten, owing to their small number in comparison with that of the Shiaa, who were one hundred horsemen, and two hundred dromedary riders.
2. The Rowala lost two of their chiefs viz:- Hakim ibn Fahd el Shaa'an, the nephew of Emir Nouri el Shaa'an, Sami el Shaa'an and some killed and wounded.
3. The Arab Chief who was ~~saying~~^{relating} all this got enormously excited and said that the Rowala must take revenge on the Shiaa, and shall attack the offenders ~~with~~^{by} the Rowala youths, children, ^{old} men and even ^{by} some of the Rowala women. He was quite certain that the Rowala will win the battle, and shall wash the shame, they suffered, with the blood of their antagonists.

(Note) The chiefs of the Shiaa Tribe are Rakan ibn Mursheed, and Waleed Farhan ibn Hudeib.

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